REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Office Action of July 7, 2009 has been carefully considered. Claims 1-11 are pending in the application, with claims 1 and 8 being the independent claims. Claims 1-3 have been amended. Claims 7-11 have been added. No new matter has been added. Reconsideration of the application, as amended herein and in view of the following remarks, is respectfully requested.

Amendments to the Specification

As recited above, editorial changes have been made to the specification.

Patentability of the Claims

Independent Claim 1

Independent claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 5,798,632 (*Spée*) in view of US 4,876,637 (*Mose*).

Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly point out the inventive subject matter.

As explained in detail below, it is believed that amended claim 1 is patentable over *Spée* and *Mose* because the combination of *Spée* and *Mose* fails to teach or suggest reducing the output voltage of the DC link circuit for increasing an output current of the DC/AC converter, as recited in amended claim 1.

In the Office Action, the Examiner concedes that *Spée* does not specifically disclose either reducing an output voltage of the DC link circuit or reducing an operation frequency of electronic switches of the DC/AC converter for increasing the output current of the DC/AC converter.

To bridge these "gaps" between claim 1 and *Spée*, the Examiner refers to *Mose*, and states:

> "Whereas Mose et al. disclose an AC-DC-AC converter system (Fig. 1) and teach that it was known to control the inverter (4) to decrease the DC link voltage (Vdc) in order to increase the output current to the load (Col. 5, lines 62-64)."

However, it is noted Figs. 1 and 2 of *Mose* refer to two different embodiments (*see* col. 3, lines 23-28 of *Mose*) where the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1 uses an AC/DC converter 15 while the second embodiment shown in Fig. 2 does not have an AC/C converter 15.

Moreover, according to *Mose*, in the second embodiment, when set value E190 is set at a value larger than DC voltage Vdc upon power restoration, reference generator 310 used for the control during power interruption, controls the frequency and phase of inverter 4 to decrease DC voltage Vdc, thus increasing input current Iac to AC motor 5 (col. 5, lines 58-64 of *Mose*). There is no indication that this kind of control is applicable to the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1. *Mose* actually clarifies the inverter controlling by specifically teaching increasing the frequency of the inverter 4 (*see* col. 6, lines 3-6 of *Mose*). Thus, it is believed *Mose* fails to disclose reducing the output voltage of the DC link circuit for increasing an output current of the DC/AC converter, as recited in amended claim 1.

Furthermore, it is noted the system disclosed in *Mose* is used to enable a constant drive operation point of an AC motor in situation where the AC power is suspended and then restored (Abstract; col. 2 lines 29-32 and 55-64 of *Mose*). In particular, *Mose* teaches reducing the DC voltage when the AC power supply is restored. In contrast, the present invention is in the field of operating wind turbines supplying electricity to public power grid, and in particular, teaches reducing the DC voltage when the there is a

substantial grid voltage drop. In view of these differences, a person skilled in the art would have no apparent reason to modify *Spée* with the teaching of *Mose*. In other words, *Mose* is inappropriate to be combined with *Spée*.

Finally, neither *Spée* nor *Mose* teaches the reducing step in amended claim 1 after detection in the public power grid of a grid condition in which the grid voltage decreases below a predetermined threshold and the voltage decrease remains for a predetermined time. *Mose*, as well as *Spée*, thus fails to disclose the limitations "reducing, upon detection of the grid condition, at least one of an output voltage of the DC link circuit for increasing an output current of the DC/AC converter, and an operation frequency of electronic switches of the DC/AC converter for increasing the output current of the DC/AC converter" of amended claim 1 (emphasis added).

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is respectfully requested.

New Independent Claim 8

New independent claim 8 is believed to be allowable over the applied art. As mentioned above, the Examiner acknowledges that *Spée* does not specifically disclose reducing an operation frequency of electronic switches of the DC/AC converter for increasing the output current of the DC/AC converter. And it does not appear that *Mose* supplies what is missing from *Spée*.

Dependent Claims 2-7 and 9-11

Dependent claims 2-7 and 9-11 are allowable for at least the same reasons that independent claim 1 or 8 is allowable, as well as for the additional limitations recited therein.

In particular, it is noted that neither *Spée* nor *Mose* discloses the limitations "reducing simultaneously both the output voltage of the DC link circuit and the operation frequency of electronic switches of the DC/AC converter for increasing the output current of the DC/AC converter" of claim 7 (emphasis added).

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

General Electric Company

By : /Douglas D. Zhang/
Douglas D. Zhang
Reg. No. 37,985

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GE Global Patent Operation
PO Box 861
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 648
Shelton, CT 06484
203-944-6755